

**HISTORICAL REPRINT SERIES**

# **EISENHOWER'S**

## **DEATH CAMPS**



**THE LAST DIRTY SECRET  
OF WORLD WAR TWO**

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**The Last Dirty Secret of World War Two**

A compilation of articles.

Thanks are due to Tony Norton the Editor of "Trumpet" magazine  
and

James Warner, Director of the "Christian Defence League",  
both of the USA.

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# The "slow-death camps" are a fact

**F**ifty years ago this month, Canada — along with Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and France — declared war on Nazi Germany. The terrible confrontation took six years to reach its conclusion and claimed the lives of perhaps 50-million people, combatants and civilians alike.

Unlike the "Great War" of 1914-18, the Second World War was imbued from the start with an air of righteousness that still strikes us as apt half a century later. Indeed this sense of a just war has been buttressed by postwar accounting, particularly as it brought home the reality of the German concentration camps where — notoriously — more than 6-million Jews were murdered in circumstances that will always cry out for remembrance and atonement.

Postwar historians have properly complicated our understanding of how the war started. (The spinelessness of the Western democracies, for example, has long been seen as almost as crucial as the endemic German ills that gave rise to and sustained Nazism.) Nevertheless, ordinary people have never been in much doubt about the basics. It was Hitler's Germany that caused the war. In the terrible struggle to defeat the Nazis, most people could agree with Winston Churchill's famous witticism that even the devil would merit a favourable reference if he sided with the Allies.

Time, though, plays perverse tricks. With this issue, and only coincidentally to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the war's outbreak, *Saturday Night* is publishing an oddity: an account of events born in the

ashes of the Third Reich that *no-one* wants to publish — including ourselves. The reason is straightforward. The central revelation in James Bacque's report, which is adapted from his onerously researched new book entitled *Other Losses*, concerns the fate of German prisoners of war in the American camps in Europe in 1945 and 1946. The book itself implicates the French camps as well. By even the most conservative statistical reckoning, nearly a million prisoners died of starvation, exposure, and neglect at the hands of two of the victorious Allies. In the case of the Americans, this was accomplished, it needs to be stated very clearly, as a result of orders, issued from the highest levels of command, that deliberately contravened the Geneva Convention on the treatment of POWs. The fate of the German POWs remained shrouded from scrutiny through a combination of self-deception and actuarial cover-up.

Forty years later, a rather quixotic and intense Canadian novelist with a knack for figures stumbled on the truth. His subsequent quest is detailed in a companion article commissioned from John Gault. *Saturday Night* was in on the latter part of Bacque's travails as he sought to find publishers for his astonishing story. We were interested, but found it as hard as anyone else to accept the notion that such a catastrophe could have been hidden either at the time or later. In undertaking to publish a distillation of Bacque's findings, we worked with the eventual publisher of *Other Losses*, Stoddart Publishing, to en-

sure that his facts were independently verified and his manuscript scrutinized by relevant historical specialists. Some of Bacque's conclusions may be disputed — the precise significance of Eisenhower's name and initials on cables, for example, or the extent of premeditated orchestration behind the startling anomalies in POW statistics. But the cables and the anomalies themselves exist, and cannot be wished or argued away. Nor can the essential chronicle Bacque has pieced together of systematic and widespread deprivation of German prisoners in U.S. hands. The "slow-death camps" and the passive slaughter of probably a million Germans over the course of a few months are facts. To cavil at interpretations is to go on assisting in a camouflage.

In his book, Bacque has some pointed things to say about how, in the aftermath of the war, the Western media abdicated their responsibility to search out and publicize the truth. From inside the contemporary media world, we could tell a tale or two of our own: laziness, credulity, and a preference for avoiding complicated and unpopular controversies often contribute as much to successful cover-ups as all the theories of conspiracy put together. As things turned out, it was not so difficult to come upon evidence of what went on inside the American and French death camps. What took hard work and perseverance to the point of obsession was untangling the sequence of events, investigating the political, military, and historical context, nailing down the culpability, and, of course, putting together the numbers — from a partial and edited record.

Not even a magazine that enjoys flirting with controversy from time to time is looking forward to the expected repercussions.

Saturday Night/SEPTEMBER 1989

*The fate of a million German POWs has remained shrouded from scrutiny through a combination of self-deception and actuarial cover-up*

It was always understood that Bacque's revelations could and probably would be exploited by noxious elements in West Germany and elsewhere seeking to cancel guilt for the Holocaust and the war itself. Far stronger than this fear, however, was the sense of dismay that such a tale could have remained hidden for so long, and a sense of obligation to history.

One other thing needs to be said. Nothing in the revelations printed in *Saturday Night* mitigates in any way the historic culpability of the Nazi regime for its own crimes. The only possible way Bacque's story could do that would be if, in attempting to dismiss its significance, we were to cite the evil of the Nazis' policy of genocide as justification for the evil of maltreating prisoners of war. A summary paragraph in *Other Losses* underlines the essential point:

"Among all these people thought to be of good will and decent principles, there was almost no-one to protect the men in whose starved flesh was our deadly hypocrisy. As we celebrated the victory of our virtue in public, we began to lose it in secret." —



# THE LAST DIRTY SECRET OF WORLD WAR TWO

*In the spring of 1945, Adolf Hitler's Third Reich was on the brink of collapse, ground between the Red Army, advancing westward towards Berlin, and the American, British, and Canadian armies, under the overall command of General Dwight Eisenhower, moving eastward over the Rhine. Since the D-Day landings in Normandy the previous June, the western Allies had won back France and the Low Countries, and some Wehrmacht commanders were already trying to negotiate local surrenders. Other units, though, continued to obey Hitler's orders to fight to the last man. Most systems, including transport, had broken down, and civilians in panic flight from the advancing Russians roamed at large.*

**BY JAMES BACQUE**

**H**ungry and frightened, lying in grain fields within fifty feet of us, awaiting the appropriate time to jump up with their hands in the air': that's how Captain H.F. McCullough of the 2nd Anti-Tank Regiment of the 2nd Canadian Division described the chaos of the German surrender at the end of the Second World War. In a day and a half, according to Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, 500,000 Germans surrendered to his 21st Army Group in northern Germany. Soon after V-E Day — May 8, 1945 — the British-Canadian catch totalled more than 2-million. Virtually nothing about their treatment survives in the archives in Ottawa or London, but some skimpy evidence from the International Committee of the Red Cross, the armies concerned, and the prisoners themselves indicates that almost all continued in fair health. In any case, most were quickly released and sent home, or else transferred to the French to help in the postwar work of reconstruction. (The French army had itself taken fewer than 300,000 prisoners.)

Like the British and Canadians, the Americans suddenly faced astounding numbers of surrendering German troops: the final tally of prisoners taken by the U.S. army in Europe (excluding Italy and North Africa) was 5.25-million. But the Americans responded very differently.

Among the early U.S. captives was one Corporal Helmut Liebich, who had been working in an anti-aircraft experimental group at Peenemünde on the Baltic. Liebich was captured by the Americans on April 17, near Gotha in central Germany. Forty-two years later, he recalled vividly that there were no tents in the Gotha camp, just barbed-wire fences around a field soon churned to mud. The prisoners received a small ration of food on the first day but it was then cut in half. In order to get it, they were forced to run a gauntlet. Hunched over, they ran between lines of American guards who hit them with sticks as they scurried towards their food. On April 27, they were transferred to the U.S. camp at Heidesheim farther west, where there was no food at all for days, then very little. Exposed, starved, and thirsty, the men started to die. Liebich saw between ten and thirty bodies a day being dragged out of his section, B, which at first held around 5,200 men. He saw one prisoner beat another to death to get his little piece of bread. One night, when it rained, Liebich saw the sides of the holes in which they were sheltered, dug in soft sandy earth, collapse on men who were too weak to struggle out. They smothered before anyone could get to them. Liebich sat down and wept. "I could hardly believe men could be so cruel to each other."

Typhus broke out in Heidesheim about the beginning of May. Five days after V-E Day, on May 13, Liebich was transferred to another U.S. POW camp, at Bingen-Rüdesheim in the Rhineland near Bad Kreuznach, where he was told that the prisoners numbered somewhere between 200,000 and 400,000, all without shelter, food, water, medicine, or sufficient space.

Soon he fell sick with dysentery and typhus. He was moved again, semiconscious and delirious, in an open-topped railway car with about sixty other prisoners: north-west down the Rhine, with a detour through Holland, where the Dutch stood on bridges to smash stones down on the heads of the prisoners. Sometimes the American guards fired warning shots near the Dutch to keep them off. Sometimes not. After three nights, his fellow prisoners helped him stagger into the huge camp at Rheinberg, near the border with the Netherlands, again without shelter or food.

When a little food finally did arrive, it was rotten. In none of the four camps had Liebich seen any shelter for the prisoners. The death rate in the U.S. Rhineland camps at this point, according to surviving data from a medical survey, was about thirty per cent per year. A normal death rate for a civilian population in 1945 was between one and two per cent.

One day in June, through the hallucinations of his fever, Liebich saw "the Tommies" coming into the camp. The British had taken over Rheinberg, and that probably saved his life. At this point, Liebich, who is five-foot-ten, weighed 96.8 pounds.

According to stories told to this day by other ex-prisoners of Rheinberg, the last act of the Americans before the British took over the camp was to bulldoze one section level while there were still living men in their holes in the ground.

Under the Geneva Convention, three important rights are guaranteed prisoners of war: that they will be fed and sheltered to the same standard as base or depot troops of the Capturing Power; that they can send and receive mail; and that they will be visited by delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) who will report in secret on their treatment to a Protecting Power. (In the case of Germany, as the government disintegrated in the closing stages of the war, Switzerland had been designated the protecting power.)

In fact, German prisoners taken by the U.S. Army at the end of the Second World War were denied these and most other rights by a series of specific decisions and directives stemming mainly from U.S. Army headquarters at SHAEF — Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. General Dwight Eisenhower was both supreme commander of SHAEF — all the Allied armies in northwestern Europe —

## **EISENHOWER HIMSELF SIGNED THE REQUEST TO CREATE A PRISONER CATEGORY NOT COVERED BY THE GENEVA CONVENTION**

and the commanding general of the U.S. forces in the European theatre. He was subject to the Combined Chiefs of Staff (CCS) of Britain and the U.S., to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and to the policy of the U.S. government, but in the absence of explicit directives — to the contrary or otherwise — ultimate responsibility for the treatment of the German prisoners in American hands lies with him.

**"God, I hate the Germans,"** Eisenhower wrote to his wife, Mamie, in September, 1944. Earlier, in front of the British ambassador to Washington, he had said that all the 3,500 or so officers of the German General Staff should be "exterminated."

In March, 1945, a message to the Combined Chiefs of Staff signed and initialled by Eisenhower recommended creating a new class of prisoners — Disarmed Enemy Forces, or DEFs — who, unlike Geneva-defined prisoners of war, would not be fed by the army after the surrender of Germany.

This would be a direct breach of the Geneva Convention. The message, dated March 10, argues in part: "The additional maintenance commitment entailed by declaring the German Armed Forces prisoners [sic] of war which would necessitate the provision of rations on a scale equal to that of base troops would prove far beyond the capacity of the Allies even if all German sources were tapped." It ends: "Your approval is requested. Existing plans have been prepared upon this basis."

On April 26, 1945, the Combined Chiefs approved the DEF status for prisoners of war in American hands only: the British members had refused to adopt the American plan for their own prisoners. The Combined Chiefs stipulated that the status of disarmed German troops be kept secret.

By that time, Eisenhower's quartermaster general at SHAEF, General Robert Littlejohn, had already twice reduced rations to prisoners and a SHAEF message signed "Eisenhower" had reported to General George Marshall, the U.S. Army chief of staff, that the prisoner pens would provide "no shelter or other comforts. . . ."

The problem was not supplies. There was more than enough materiel stockpiled in Europe to construct prison-camp facilities. Eisenhower's special assistant, General Everett Hughes, had visited the huge supply dumps at Naples and Marseille and reported: "More stocks than we can ever use. Stretch as far as eye can see." Food should not have been a problem, either. In the U.S., wheat and corn surpluses were higher than they had ever been, and there was a record crop of potatoes. The army itself had so much food in reserve that when a whole warehouseful was dropped from the supply lists by accident in England it was not noticed for three months. In addition, the International Committee of the Red Cross had over 100,000 tons of food in storage in Switzerland. When it tried to send two trainloads of this to the American



sector of Germany, U.S. Army officers turned the trains back, saying their warehouses were already overflowing with ICRC food which they had never distributed.

Nonetheless it was through the supply side that the policy of deprivation was carried out. Water, food, tents, space, medicine — everything necessary for the prisoners was kept fatally scarce. Camp Rheinberg, where Corporal Liebich would fetch up in mid-May, shivering with dysentery and typhus, had no food at all when it was opened on April 17. As in the other big "Rhine meadow" camps, opened by the Americans in mid-April, there were no guard towers, tents, buildings, cooking facilities, water, latrines, or food.

George Weiss, a tank repairman who now lives in Toronto, recalls of his camp on the Rhine: "All night we had to sit up jammed against each other. But the lack of water was the worst thing of all. For three and a half days, we had no water at all. We would drink our own urine. . . ."

Private Heinz T. (his surname is withheld at his request) had just turned eighteen in hospital when the Americans walked into his ward on April 18. He and all his fellow patients were taken out to the camp at Bad Kreuznach in the Rhineland, which already held several hundred thousand prisoners. Heinz was wearing only a pair of shorts, shoes, and a shirt.

Heinz was far from the youngest in the camp, which also held thousands of displaced German civilians. There were children as young as six among the prisoners, as well as pregnant women, and men over sixty. At the beginning, when trees still grew in the camp, some men managed to cut off limbs to build a fire. The guards ordered the fire put out. In many of the enclosures, it was forbidden to dig holes in the ground for shelter. "All we had to eat was grass," Heinz remembers.

Charles von Luttichau was convalescing at home when he decided to surrender voluntarily to U.S. troops about to occupy his

house. He was taken to Camp Kripp, on the Rhine near Remagen.

"We were kept in crowded barbed-wire cages in the open with scarcely any food," he recalled recently. "More than half the days we had no food at all. On the rest, we got a little K ration. I could see from the package that they were giving us one-tenth of the rations that they issued to their own men. . . . I complained to the American camp commander that he was breaking the Geneva Convention, but he just said, 'Forget the Convention. You haven't any rights.'"

"The latrines were just logs flung over ditches next to the barbed-wire fences. Because of illness, the men had to defecate on the ground. Soon, many of us were too weak to take off our trousers first. So our clothing was infected, and so was the mud where we had to walk and sit and lie down. In these conditions, our men very soon started to die. Within a few days, some of the men who had gone healthy into the camp were dead. I saw our men dragging many bodies to the gate of the camp, where they were thrown loose on top of each other onto trucks, which took them away."

Von Luttichau's mother was American and he later emigrated to Washington, D.C., where he became a historian and wrote a military history for the U.S. Army. He was in the Kripp camp for about three months.

Wolfgang Iff, who was imprisoned at Rheinberg and still lives in Germany, reports that, in his subsection of perhaps 10,000 prisoners, thirty to forty bodies were dragged out every day. A member of the burial work party, Iff says he helped haul the dead from his cage out to the gate of the camp, where the bodies were carried by wheelbarrow to several big steel garages. There Iff and his team stripped the corpses of clothing, snapped off half of each aluminum dog tag, spread the bodies in layers of fifteen to twenty, with ten shovelfuls of quicklime over each layer till they were stacked a metre high, placed the personal



effects in a bag for the Americans, then left. Some of the corpses were dead of gangrene following frostbite. (It was an unusually wet, cold spring.) A dozen or more others had grown too weak to cling to the log flung across the ditch for a latrine, and had fallen off and drowned.

The conditions in the American camps along the Rhine in late April were observed by two colonels in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, James Mason and Charles Beasley, who described them in a paper published in 1950: "Huddled close together for warmth, behind the barbed wire was a most awesome sight — nearly 100,000 haggard, apathetic, dirty, gaunt, blank-staring men clad in dirty field grey uniforms, and standing ankle-deep in mud. . . . The German Division Commander reported that the men had not eaten for at least two days, and the provision of water was a major problem — yet only 200 yards away was the River Rhine running bankfull."

**O**n May 4, 1945, the first German prisoners of war in U.S. hands were transferred to DEF status. The same day, the U.S. War Department banned mail to or from the prisoners. (When the International Committee of the Red Cross suggested a plan for restoring mail in July, it was rejected.)

On May 8, V-E Day, the German government was abolished and, simultaneously, the U.S. State Department dismissed Switzerland as the protecting power for the German prisoners. (Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada protested to the Foreign Office in London the parallel removal of the Swiss as protecting power in British-Canadian camps, but was squelched for his pains.) With this done, the State Department informed the International Committee of the Red Cross that, since there was no protecting power to report to, there was no longer any point in visiting the camps.

From then on, prisoners held by the U.S. Army had no access to any impartial ob-

server, nor could they receive food parcels, clothing, or medicines from any relief agency, or letters from their kin.

General George Patton's U.S. Third Army was the only army in the whole European theatre to free significant numbers of captives during May, saving many of them from probable death. Both Omar Bradley and General J.C.H. Lee, Commander Communications Zone (Com Z) Europe, ordered a release of prisoners within a week of the war's end, but a SHAEF order signed "Eisenhower" countermanded them on May 15.

That same day, according to a minute of their meeting, General Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill talked about reducing prisoner rations. Churchill asked for an agreement on the scale of rations for prisoners, because he would soon have to announce cuts in the British meat ration and wanted to make sure that the prisoners "as far as possible . . . should be fed on those supplies which we could best spare." Eisenhower replied that he had already "given the matter considerable attention," but was planning to re-examine the whole thing to see "whether or not a further reduction was possible." He told Churchill that POWs had been getting 2,200 calories a day. (The U.S. Army Medical Corps considered 2,150 an absolute minimum subsistence level for sedentary adults living under shelter. U.S. troops were issued 4,000

**W**ORK CREWS  
REMOVED DOG TAGS,  
STRIPPED THE BODIES,

calories a day.) What he did not tell Churchill was that the army was not feeding the DEFs at all, or was feeding them far less than those who still enjoyed prisoner-of-war status.

AND STACKED THEM IN  
LAYERS INTERBEDDED  
WITH QUICKLIME

Rations were reduced again soon after this: a direct cut was recorded in the Quartermaster Reports. But indirect cuts were taking place as well. One was the effect of extraordinary gaps between prisoner strength as given on the ration lists and official "on hand" counts, and between the on-hand counts and the actual number of prisoners in the camps.

The meticulous General Lee grew so worried about the discrepancies that he fired off a challenging cable from his headquarters in Paris to SHAEF headquarters in Frankfurt:

"This Headquarters is having considerable difficulty in establishing adequate basis for requisitioning rations for prisoners of war currently held in Theater. . . . In response to inquiries from this Headquarters . . . several varying statements of number of prisoners held in Theater have been published by SHAEF."

He then cites the latest SHAEF statement:

"Cable . . . dated 31 May states 1,890,000 prisoners of war and 1,200,000 disarmed German forces on hand. Best available figures at this Headquarters show prisoners of war in Com Z 910,980, in Com Z transient enclosures 1,002,422 and in Twelfth Army GP 965,135, making a total of 2,878,537 and an additional 1,000,000 disarmed German forces Germany and Austria."

The situation was astounding: Lee was reporting a million more men in the U.S. Army camps in Europe than SHAEF said it had on its books. But he was wrestling with the wind: he had to base his issue of food on the number of prisoners on hand supplied to him by SHAEF G-3 (Operations).

Given the general turmoil, fluctuating and inaccurate tallies were probably inevitable, but more than 1-million captives can actually be seen disappearing between two reports of the Theater Provost Marshal, issued on the same day, June 2. The last in a series of daily reports from the TPM logs 2,870,400 POWs on hand at June 2. The first report of the new weekly series, dated the same day, says that there are only 1,836,000 on hand. At one point in the middle of June, the prisoner strength on the ration list was shown as 1,421,559, while on Lee's and other evidence there were probably almost three times that number.

Spreading the rations thinner was one way to guarantee starvation. Another was accomplished by some strange army book-keeping during June and July. A million prisoners who had been receiving at least some food because of their nominal POW status lost their rights and their food when they were secretly transferred to the DEF status. The shift was made deliberately over many weeks, with careful attention paid to maintaining plausible balances in SHAEF's weekly POW and DEF reports. (The discrepancy between those "shifted" from POW status during the period from June 2 to July 28 and those "received" in the DEF status is only 0.43 per cent.) The reclassification to DEF did not require any transfer of men to new camps, or involve any new organization to get German civilian supplies to them. The men stayed where they were. All that happened was that, by the clatter of a typewriter, their skimpy bit of U.S. Army food was stopped.

The effect of a policy arranged through accountancy and conveyed by winks and nods — without written orders — was first to mystify, then to frustrate, then to exhaust the middle-rank officers who were responsible for POWs. A colonel in the Quartermaster Section of the advance U.S. fighting units wrote a personal plea to Quartermaster General Robert Littlejohn as early as April 27: "Aside from the 750 tons received

from Fifteenth Army, no subsistence has been received nor do I expect any. What desirable Class II and IV [rations] we have received has been entirely at the sufferance of the Armies, upon personal appeal and has been insignificant in relation to the demands which are being put upon us by the influx of prisoners of war."

Rumours of conditions in the camps ran through the U.S. army. "Boy, those camps were bad news," said Benedict K. Zobrist, a technical sergeant in the Medical Corps. "We were warned to stay as far away as we could." In May and early June of 1945, a team of U.S. Army Medical Corps doctors did survey some of the Rhineland camps, holding just over 80,000 German POWs. Its report is missing from the appropriate section of the National Archives in Washington, but two secondary sources reproduce some of the findings. The three main killers were diarrhoea and dysentery (treated as one category), cardiac disease, and pneumonia. But, straining medical terminology, the doctors also recorded deaths from "emaciation" and "exhaustion." And their data revealed death rates eighty times as high as any peacetime norm.

Only 9.7 per cent to fifteen per cent of the prisoners had died of causes clearly associated with lack of food, such as emaciation and dehydration, and "exhaustion." But the other diseases, directly attributable to exposure, overcrowding, filth, and lack of sanitation, were undoubtedly exacerbated by starvation. As the report noted, "Exposure, overcrowding of pens and lack of food and sanitary facilities all contributed to these excessive [death] rates." The data, it must be remembered, were taken from the POW camps, not from the DEF camps.

By the end of May, 1945, more people had already died in the U.S. camps than would die in the atomic blast at Hiroshima.

**O**n June 4, 1945, a cable signed "Eisenhower" told Washington that it was "urgently necessary to reduce the number of

prisoners at earliest opportunity by discharging all classes of prisoners not likely to be required by Allies." It is hard to understand what prompted this cable. No reason for it is evident in the massive cable traffic that survives the period in the archives in London, Washington, and Abilene, Kansas. And far from ordering Eisenhower to take or hold on to prisoners, the Combined Chiefs' message of April 26 had urged him not to take in any more after V-E Day, even for labour. Nonetheless more than 2-million DEFs were impounded after May 8.

During June, Germany was partitioned into zones of occupation and in July, 1945, SHAEF was disbanded. Eisenhower, reverting to his single role as U.S. commanding general in Europe, became military governor of the U.S. zone. He continued to keep out Red Cross representatives, and the U.S. Army also informed American relief teams that the zone was closed to them. It was closed to all relief shipments as well — until December, 1945, when a slight relaxation came into effect.

Also starting in July, the Americans turned over between 600,000 and 700,000 German captives to the French to help repair damages done to their country during the war. Many of the transferees were in five U.S. camps clustered around Dietersheim, near Mainz, in the section of Germany that had just come under French control. (Most of the rest were in U.S. camps in France.)

On July 10, a French army unit took over Dietersheim and seventeen days later a Captain Julien arrived to assume command. His report survives as part of an army inquiry into a dispute between Julien and his predecessor. In the first camp he entered, he testified to finding muddy ground "peopled with living skeletons," some of whom died as he watched. Others huddled under bits of cardboard which they clutched although the July day was hot. Women lying in holes in the ground stared up at him with hunger oedema bulging their bellies in gross parody of pregnancy; old

men with long grey hair watched him feebly; children of six or seven with the racoon rings of starvation looked at him from lifeless eyes. Two German doctors in the "hospital" were trying to care for the dying on the ground under the hot sky, between the marks of the tent that the Americans had taken with them. Julien, who had fought against the Germans with his regiment, the 3ème Régiment de Tirailleurs Algériens, found himself thinking in horror: "This is just like the photographs of Buchenwald and Dachau."

There were 103,500 people in the five camps round Dietersheim and among them Julien's officers counted 32,640 who could do no work at all. These were released immediately. In all, two-thirds of the prisoners taken over by the French that summer from American camps in Germany and in France were useless for reparations labour. In the camp at Sainte-Marthe, 615 of 700 captives were reported to be unable to work. At Erbeisul near Mons, Belgium, according to a written complaint, twenty-five per cent of the men received by the French were "*déchets*," or garbage.

In July and August, as U.S. Quartermaster Littlejohn signalled to Eisenhower in due course, the Army food reserves in Europe grew by thirty-nine per cent.

On August 4, a one-sentence order signed "Eisenhower" condemned *all* prisoners of war still on hand in the U.S. camps to DEF status: "Effective immediately all members of the German forces held in U.S. custody in the American zone of occupation in GERMANY will be considered as disarmed enemy forces and not as having the status of prisoner of war." No reason was given. Surviving weekly tallies suggest the dual classification was preserved, but, for the POWs now being treated as DEFs, the death rate quadrupled within a few weeks, from .2 per cent per week to .8 per cent.

Longtime DEFs were dying at nearly five times that rate. The official "Weekly PW &

DEF Report" for the week ending September 8, 1945, still exists in the U.S. National Archives in Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1,056,482 prisoners being held by the U.S. Army in the European theatre, of whom about two-thirds are identified as POWs. The other third — 363,587 men — are DEFs. During that one week, 13,051 of them died.

In November, 1945, General Eisenhower succeeded George Marshall as U.S. Army chief of staff and returned to the U.S. In January, 1946, the camps still held significant numbers of captives but the U.S. had wound down its prisoner holdings almost to zero by the end of 1946. The French continued holding hundreds of thousands through 1946, but gradually reduced the number to nothing by about 1949. During the 1950s, most non-record material relating to the U.S. prison camps was destroyed by the Army.

Eisenhower had deplored the Germans' useless defence of the Reich in the last months of the war because of the waste of life. At least ten times as many Germans — undoubtedly 800,000, almost certainly more than 900,000, and quite probably over 1-million — died in the French and American camps as were killed in all the combat on the Western Front in northwest Europe from America's entry into the war in 1941 through to April, 1945. —



Illustration 24. Photograph of about 90 dead or wounded German guards lying at the foot of the long wall. Only about one fourth of the length of the wall is visible. Hospital building to right. A machine gunner crouches over his weapon, model 1919A4 machine gun, center foreground. The 4 standing German soldiers and the 3 or 4 fallen individuals at the left end of the line who are still alive, were shot a few moments after the picture was taken. Photograph by T/4 and B. Musser, U.S. Signal Corps. (courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.)



Illustration 25. Two inmates preparing to kill a fallen SS guard with a shovel. In background, rows of machine gunned guards are visible, lying at the foot of a high wall. Hospital building to right (this is the same scene as shown in Ill. 24).

**THE FALLEN GUARD HAD JUST BEEN SHOT IN BOTH LEGS BY THE AMERICAN SOLDIER SEEN WALKING AWAY.**



## HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS PERISHED IN AMERICAN DEATH CAMPS AFTER WW II

It is perhaps an irony beyond parallel that while the allies, under duress from Zionist interests, were preparing to sit in judgment of German war crimes, they were simultaneously in the process of the most cowardly campaign of vengeance against a defeated and defenseless foe. This merciless vendetta was all the more disgraceful because of a latent trust, as it turned out, misplaced, in the sense of justice, fairness and Christian integrity of the Western allies.

This is how Dr. Ernest F. Fisher Jr., Col. Army of the United States (Retired) summarized this action in his forward to the very disturbing account of these events in the book *Other Losses* by James Bacque. "Over most of the Western front in late April 1945, the thunder of artillery had been replaced by the shuffling of millions of pairs of boots as columns of disarmed German soldiers marched wearily towards Allied barbed wire enclosures. Scattered enemy detachments fired a few volleys before fading into the countryside and eventual capture by Allied soldiers."

"The mass surrenders in the west contrasted markedly with the final weeks on the eastern front where surviving Wehrmacht units still fought the advancing Red Army to enable as many of their comrades, as possible to evade capture by the Russians."

"This was the final strategy of the German High Command then under Grand Admiral Doenitz who had been designated Commander-in-Chief by Adolf Hitler following Reich Marshal Goering's surrender to the West."

"From the German point of view this strategy delivered millions of German soldiers to what they believed would be the more merciful hands of the Western Allies under supreme military command of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower. More than five million German soldiers in the American and French zones were crowded into barbed wire cages, many of them literally shouldered to shoulder. The ground beneath them soon became a quagmire of filth and disease. Open to the weather, lacking even primitive sanitary facilities, underfed, the prisoners soon began dying of starvation and disease. Starting in April 1945, the United States Army and the French Army casually annihilated about one million men, most of them in American camps."

So underhanded and cowardly was this enormous war crime, that the full details only came to light in 1986, through the courageous research of James Bacque. "Eisenhower's hatred, passed through the lens of a compliant military bureaucracy, produced the horror of death camps unequalled by anything in American military



General Dwight Eisenhower after worshipping with his Jewish masters in occupied Germany

history. In the face of the catastrophic consequences of this hatred, the casual indifference expressed by the SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force) officers is the most painful aspect of the U.S. Army involvement."

"Nothing was further from the intent of the great majority of Americans in 1945 than to kill off so many unarmed Germans after the war. Some idea of the magnitude of this horror can be gained when it is realized that these deaths exceed by far all those incurred by the German army in the West between June 1941 and April 1945."

"Eisenhower's hatred, although a significant contributor to the disaster, was by no means sole source of the problem. It went far deeper and higher than he. At the Tehran conference, Stalin brazenly told his allies that he wanted to shoot 50,000 German officers, to which Winston Churchill responded with fury. Roosevelt lightly suggested a compromise figure of 49,000. Brigadier General Elliot Roosevelt, in a gesture of gratitude to his daddy for his rank, stood up and, in the spirit of the occasion, proposed a toast, 'not only to those 50,000... but many hundreds of thousands more Nazis as well.'"

These utterances from formers of national policy could not be regarded as flip-pant war time banter. A better side of Churchill, already aware of the mass murder of thousands of Polish officers at Katyn by the Reds knew this bloody talk was no jest. "How dare you say such a thing! do you know what you are saying?"

But there was no stopping the madness once Henry C. Morgenthau - "Roosevelt's conscience" - poked his not inconsiderable nose into the deliberations. At Casablanca Roosevelt announced, after almost no consultation that the only terms Germany and Japan would be offered were, 'unconditional surrender'. That meant the abolition of the German government, the loss of treaty rights including the protection of prisoners under the Ge-

neva Convention. Thus, no longer impeded by the Geneva convention, the way was cleared for the grisly harvest framed by the diabolical "Morgenthau Plan" which "would wipe out everything in Germany except land" and ensure the death of some 20 million German civilians. Churchill called the plan, "unnatural, un-Christian and unnecessary" and which would mean "England being chained to a dead body." The pity of it is that he could have avoided these conferences with these diplomatic ghasts from hell, by accepting Hitler's sincere attempts to prevent war with England. But the opportunity had come and gone and left his memory as tainted as theirs by consenting to the Dresden massacre, as well as other macabre wartime episodes....

Once in the camps, the young the old, women and children were treated with indiscriminate cruelty. Back in August, 1944, Eisenhower told the British Ambassador in Washington that "all 3,500 or so officers of the German General Staff should be exterminated. He would include for liquidation all leaders of the Nazi party from mayors on up, plus all members of the Gestapo. This would total about 100,000 people." Now that the war had been won and the German army disarmed, and as Supreme Commander, he would make good that desire - multiplied ten-fold.

Often without issuing written and signed commands, his orders were communicated to junior officers 'by winks and nods'. Contrary to Geneva Convention (GC) demands, he created a new category of prisoner "Disarmed Enemy Forces" (DEF). Whereas the (GC) provision that prisoners must be fed and housed to the same standard as U.S. base troops, he degraded the status of prisoners to DEFs which condemned untold thousands of Germans in this category to appalling suffering until death was met as a merciful release.

Much like his modern counterparts he never scrupled when lying to his public. In Paris he told reporters, "If the Germans were reasoning like normal human beings they would realize the whole history of the United States and Great Britain is to be generous toward a defeated enemy. We observe all the laws of the Geneva Convention."

Gen. Eisenhower predicted that Chaos would follow the intake of millions of prisoners, which would prevent the Germans from feeding themselves. Then brazenly proceeded to create that chaos. In keeping with the Morgenthau Plan, he abolishing the German Central government, the Nazi party, the Wehrmacht; he closed schools, universities, radio stations,

newspapers, he forbade his soldiers from speaking to Germans, except to issue orders. The production of more than 500 items was banned. Even welfare agencies as the German Red Cross were abolished. The 'Brain Trust' behind these actions were three Treasury representatives; and their names: Harry Dexter White, Frank Coe, Harry Glasser.

Unimpeded by local authorities, the United States Military conquerors, together with the French, now proceeded to casually wipe out over a million defenseless Aryan men women and children.

On April 30, 1945 the US Army had 2,062,885 prisoners. Overcrowding, disease, exposure to icy and wet weather conditions, and starvation were the rule in the U.S. camps in Germany. Reports of callousness and cruelty abounded. Two U.S. Army Colonels: James B. Mason and Charles H. Beasley saw 'nearly 100,000 haggard, apathetic, dirty, gaunt, blank-staring men standing ankle-deep in mud.' One prisoner whose mother was American, gave himself up expecting better treatment and repatriation from his half-brothers. Instead he landed in a hell he didn't believe possible. 'The latrines were just logs flung over ditches ... we were crowded very close together. Because of illness, the men had to defecate on the ground. Soon many of us were too weak to take off our trousers first, so our clothing was infected, and so was the mud where we had to walk and sit and lie down. More than half the days we had no food at all. We got perhaps 5% of a normal U.S. Army ration.' Eighteen year-old private Heinz was hauled out of hospital wearing only a pair of shorts, a shirt and shoes and placed in a camp at Bad Kreuznach. 'here he was kept for weeks with no roof, almost no food, little water. "All we had to eat was grass." The Americans were really rotten to us.' George Weiss reported that his camp on the Rhine was so crowded 'we couldn't lie down properly. All night we had to sit up jammed against each other, lack of water was the worst thing of all. For three and a half days we had no water at all. We would drink our own urine. It tasted terrible, but what could we do? Some men got down on the ground and licked the ground to get some moisture the Rhine was just outside the wire. I saw thousands dying. They took the bodies away on trucks.'

These are but a few scraps of the most appalling incidents of ongoing cruelty. What made this deliberate wickedness the more diabolical was the fact that there was no shortage of food, nor tents. Bacque writes: 'There

were in fact plenty of tents and food in US Army depots. In April the army had in stock in Europe 50 days supply of nutritionally balanced rations that gave 4,000 calories per person per day for 5 million people. Enough supplies of unbalanced rations were on hand for a further 50 days. This 100 day stockpile remained at the same level all summer. Essential German and American supplies were going unused.'

While tens of thousands were dying of starvation and related causes, 'the most damaging ban, covering all the U.S. camps was imposed by the War Department against the mailing of Red Cross parcels to the prisoners. Late in May or early June the Red Cross loaded two freight trains with food from their warehouses in Switzerland, where they had over 100,000 tons in storage, one went to Mannheim and the other to Augsburg, both in the American sector. On arrival, the Red Cross officials accompanying the trains were advised by U.S. Army officers that their warehouses were full and the trains were sent back full to Switzerland.

This ban was extended to cover even donations which the German prisoners in the U.S.A. wanted to make to help clothe and feed prisoners in the camps in Europe.

The U.S. Government moreover, refused to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross inside the camps to visit the prisoners, in direct defiance of the Geneva Convention. As the Allies swept into Germany, the United States authorized the Swiss Government to take over the role of the Protecting Power from the Germans; but on VE day, 8th May, 1945, the State Department sent the Swiss Minister in Washington a note to the effect that his government was dismissed as the Protecting Power. This order closed the door to Red Cross inspections of the U.S. camps.

Apart from the Red cross, other welfare relief agencies as the YMCA, various church groups, the Quakers and others tried in vain to bring relief to the doomed German prisoners. In fact the U.S. zone of Germany was closed to all relief shipments until December 1945, and then only slightly relaxed.

Appalling statistics, such as came to light, revealed that 'By the end of May, more people had died in the U.S. camps than died in the atomic blast at Hiroshima.' Not a word reached the press. Again, 'In camps along the Rhine, between May 1 and June 15, 1945, Medical Corps officers recorded a horrendous death rate, 80 times as high as anything they had ever observed in their lives.

Whereas every conceivable obloquy and flaming aspersion has been flung at Germany's Wartime regime, James Bacque quotes from a Paper headed

'packaging Centres' dealing with American Red Cross work. 'As the American, British and Canadian prisoners numbering about two million were leaving German barbed wire for freedom that spring, Red Cross was there to welcome them with food parcels drawn from the millions in storage in their warehouses in Switzerland. The returning prisoners thanked the Red Cross for saving their lives for their food parcels mailed to them in the camps.

From the Germans they had received about 1,500 calories per day. Another life-saving 2,000 arrived by mail, mainly from France, Canada and the U.S.A. French families for years had deprived themselves to mail parcels to their 1,500,000 soldiers imprisoned in Germany. Production of these parcels ceased in the U.S.A. in April 1943, while roughly 10,000,000 were still in the pipeline from the U.S.A. to Europe.

The effectiveness of the Red Cross care was demonstrated in a single figure: over 98 percent of the captured men were coming home safe, according to a news release of the American Red Cross in May 1945. They were in good health thanks not only to the food, but also the clothing and medicine which had arrived safely by mail.'

In wartime, despite saturation bombing raids on their cities and industries, the German authorities made sure that their prisoners were adequately provided for from their own diminishing supplies and the millions of relief parcels from the Red Cross which were freely permitted to their allied prisoners. Only 1.26% out of every hundred prisoners died from all causes, or were killed by allied bombs.

The situation with axis prisoners held by the British and Canadians was in complete contrast to that of the American, and the French. Their treatment of their prisoners was humane and correct in terms of the Geneva Convention.

This brief summary of U.S. Army inhumanity suggests a dangerous culture of evil in their ruling structure. Their lame attempts to justify their unprovoked bombing of Iraq by seeking out mass graves there, only adds hypocrisy to their wickedness. We recommend that you read: *Other Losses* by James Bacque.



# **Ike's Open Field German Camps 'Stretched For 10 Kilometers'**

**In 1945 America and Britain Froze and Starved to  
Death Over a Million German POW's And Civilians**

From Reni Sentana-Ries

2-1-4

After roughly 5 million German civilians were rounded up and made prisoners of war in 1944/45 Europe became dotted with huge open-field barbed wire fenced camps, where these captives were held like cattle and subjected to the brutal elements of sun, heat, rain, snow and frost, given ever diminishing rations as ordered by Eisenhower until more than one million Germans had perished from hunger and disease in these open fields.

The vast  
U.S. camps  
in open  
fields at  
Sinzig/  
Remagen  
stretched  
for ten  
kilometres  
along the  
Rhine.  
The camp  
at Sinzig  
held about  
116,000  
POW on  
May 12,  
1945.



This is the yet untold story of American/British mass genocide against the German people after the war had ended.



Female prisoners taken by the U.S. 3rd Army in open fields at Regensburg, May 1, 1945.

### **Female prisoners taken by the U.S. 3rd Army in 1945**

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# **Eisenhower's Holocaust - His Slaughter Of 1.7 Million Germans**

Author Not Known  
12-28-03

"God, I hate the Germans..." (Dwight David Eisenhower in a letter to his wife in September, 1944)

First, I want you to picture something in your mind. You are a German soldier who survived through the battles of World II. You were not really politically involved, and your parents were also indifferent to politics, but suddenly your education was interrupted and you were drafted into the German army and told where to fight. Now, in the Spring of 1945, you see that your country has been demolished by the Allies, your cities lie in ruins, and half of your family has been killed or is missing. Now, your unit is being surrounded, and it is finally time to surrender. The fact is, there is no other choice.

It has been a long, cold winter. The German army rations have not been all that good, but you managed to survive. Spring came late that year, with weeks of cold rainy weather in demolished Europe. Your boots are tattered, your uniform is falling apart, and the stress of surrender and the confusion that lies ahead for you has your guts being torn out. Now, it is over, you must surrender or be shot. This is war and the real world.

You are taken as a German Prisoner of War into American hands. The Americans had 200 such Prisoner of War camps scattered across Germany. You are marched to a compound surrounded with barbed wire fences as far as the eye can see. Thousands upon thousands of your fellow German soldiers are already in this make-shift corral. You see no evidence of a latrine and after three hours of marching through the mud of the spring rain, the comfort of a latrine is upper-most in your mind. You are driven through the heavily guarded gate and find yourself free to move about, and you begin

the futile search for the latrine. Finally, you ask for directions, and are informed that no such luxury exists.

No more time. You find a place and squat. First you were exhausted, then hungry, then fearful, and now, dirty. Hundreds more German prisoners are behind you, pushing you on, jamming you together and every one of them searching for the latrine as soon as they could do so. Now, late in the day, there is no space to even squat, much less sit down to rest your weary legs. None of the prisoners, you quickly learn, have had any food that day, in fact there was no food while in the American hands that any surviving prisoner can testify to. No one has eaten any food for weeks, and they are slowly starving and dying. But, they can't do this to us! There are the Geneva Convention rules for the treatment of Prisoners of War. There must be some mistake! Hope continues through the night, with no shelter from the cold, biting rain.

Your uniform is sopping wet, and formerly brave soldiers are weeping all around you, as buddy after buddy dies from the lack of food, water, sleep and shelter from the weather. After weeks of this, your own hope bleeds off into despair, and finally you actually begin to envy those who, having surrendered first manhood and then dignity, now also surrender life itself. More hopeless weeks go by. Finally, the last thing you remember is falling, unable to get up, and lying face down in the mud mixed with the excrement of those who have gone before.

Your body will be picked up long after it is cold, and taken to a special tent where your clothing is stripped off. So that you will be quickly forgotten, and never again identified, your dog-tag is snipped in half and your body along with those of your fellow soldiers are covered with chemicals for rapid decomposition and buried. You were not one of the exceptions, for more than one million seven hundred thousand German Prisoners of War died from a deliberate policy of extermination by starvation, exposure, and disease, under direct orders of the General Dwight David Eisenhower. One month before the end of World War II, General Eisenhower issued special orders concerning the treatment of German Prisoners and specific in the language of those orders was this statement,

"Prison enclosures are to provide no shelter or other comforts."

Eisenhower biographer Stephen Ambrose, who was given access to the Eisenhower personal letters, states that he proposed to exterminate the entire German General Staff, thousands of people, after the war.

Eisenhower, in his personal letters, did not merely hate the Nazi Regime, and the few who imposed its will down from the top, but that HE HATED THE GERMAN PEOPLE AS A RACE. It was his personal intent to destroy as many of them as he could, and one way was to wipe out as many prisoners of war as possible.

Of course, that was illegal under International law, so he issued an order on March 10, 1945 and verified by his initials on a cable of that date, that German Prisoners of War be predesignated as "Disarmed Enemy Forces" called in these reports as DEF. He ordered that these Germans did not fall under the Geneva Rules, and were not to be fed or given any water or medical attention. The Swiss Red Cross was not to inspect the camps, for under the DEF classification, they had no such authority or jurisdiction.

Months after the war was officially over, Eisenhower's special German DEF camps were still in operation forcing the men into confinement, but denying that they were prisoners. As soon as the war was over, General George Patton simply turned his prisoners loose to fend for themselves and find their way home as best they could. Eisenhower was furious, and issued a specific order to Patton, to turn these men over to the DEF camps. Knowing Patton as we do from history, we know that these orders were largely ignored, and it may well be that Patton's untimely and curious death may have been a result of what he knew about these wretched Eisenhower DEF camps. The book, OTHER LOSSES, found its way into the hands of a Canadian news reporter, Peter Worthington, of the OTTAWA SUN. He did his own research through contacts he had in Canada, and reported in his column on September 12, 1989 the

following, in part:

"...it is hard to escape the conclusion that Dwight Eisenhower was a war criminal of epic proportions. His (DEF) policy killed more Germans in peace than were killed in the European Theater."

"For years we have blamed the 1.7 million missing German POW's on the Russians. Until now, no one dug too deeply ... Witnesses and survivors have been interviewed by the author; one Allied officer compared the American camps to Buchenwald." It is known, that the Allies had sufficient stockpiles of food and medicine to care for these German soldiers. This was deliberately and intentionally denied them. Many men died of gangrene from frostbite due to deliberate exposure. Local German people who offered these men food, were denied. General Patton's Third Army was the only command in the European Theater to release significant numbers of Germans. Others, such as Omar Bradley and General J.C.H. Lee, Commander of Com Z, tried, and ordered the release of prisoners within a week of the war's end. However, a SHAEF Order, signed by Eisenhower, countermanded them on May 15th.

Does that make you angry? What will it take to get the average apathetic American involved in saving his country from such traitors at the top? Thirty years ago, amid the high popularity of Eisenhower, a book was written setting out the political and moral philosophy, of Dwight David Eisenhower called, *THE POLITICIAN*, by Robert Welch. This year is the 107th Anniversary of Eisenhower's birth in Denison, Texas on October 14, 1890, the son of Jacob David Eisenhower and his wife Ida. Everyone is all excited about the celebration of this landmark in the history of "this American patriot." Senator Robert Dole, in honor of the Commander of the American Death Camps, proposed that Washington's Dulles Airport be renamed the Eisenhower Airport!

The UNITED STATES MINT in Philadelphia, PA is actually issuing a special Eisenhower Centennial Silver Dollar for only \$25 each. They will only mint 4 million of these collector's items, and veteran's magazines are promoting these coins under the slogan, "Remember the Man...Remember the Times..." Pardon me if I regurgitate! There will be some veterans who will not be buying these coins. Two will be Col. James Mason and Col. Charles Beasley who were in the U.S. Army Medical Corps who published a paper on the Eisenhower Death Camps in 1950. They stated in part: "Huddled close together for warmth, behind the barbed wire was a most awesome sight; nearly 100,000 haggard, apathetic, dirty, gaunt, blank-staring men clad in dirty gray uniforms, and standing ankle deep in mud ... water was a major problem, yet only 200 yards away the River Rhine was running bank-full."

Another Veteran, who will not be buying any of the Eisenhower Silver Dollars is Martin Brech of Mahopac, New York, a semi-retired professor of philosophy at Mercy College in Dobbs Ferry, NY. In 1945, Brech was an 18 year old Private First Class in Company C of the 14th Infantry, assigned as a guard and interpreter at the Eisenhower Death Camp at Andernach, along the Rhine River. He stated for SPOTLIGHT, February 12, 1990:

"My protests (regarding treatment of the German DEF'S) were met with hostility or indifference, and when I threw our ample rations to them over the barbed wire. I was threatened, making it clear that it was our deliberate policy not to adequately feed them."

"When they caught me throwing C- Rations over the fence, they threatened me with imprisonment. One Captain told me that he would shoot me if he saw me again tossing food to the Germans ... Some of the men were really only boys 13 years of age...Some of the prisoners were old men drafted by Hitler in his last ditch stand ... I understand that average weight of the prisoners at Andernach was 90 pounds...I have received threats ... Nevertheless, this...has liberated me, for I may now be heard when I relate the horrible atrocity I witnessed as a prison guard for one of Ike's death camps' along the Rhine."













*The court historians say World War II began on Sept. 3, 1939, with Germany's invasion of Poland, followed by the ultimatum delivered to Germany by the British empire and, just hours later, by France. Germany's government stated that Polish troops had fired across the border days previously. However, consider this newspaper article dated March 24, 1933. It would seem to indicate that the first shot of World War II—albeit a virtual one—was fired more than six years before Germany sent troops into Poland.*

#### CONTRIBUTORS

**LISA BURROUGHS** has worked in the field of photographic research for ten years. Her company unearthed some of the archival materials that accompany James Bacque's article on the fate of German prisoners in U.S. hands.

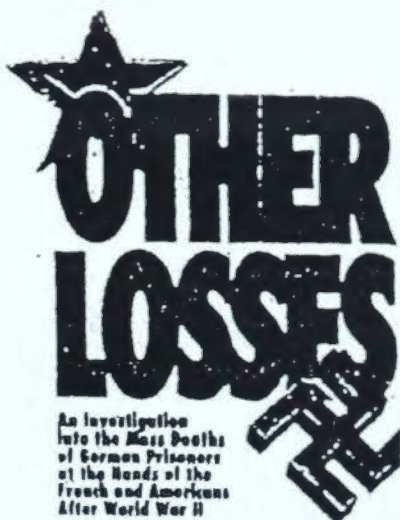
**JANE COVERNTON** lives in Vancouver where she is working on her third novel, a collection of short stories, and miscellaneous poetry. Her stories have appeared in *Event* and *Room of One's Own*.

**JOHN GAULT** has written for almost every major consumer magazine in Canada except *Saturday Night*—a condition that changes with this issue. He has also produced a number of books, and acted as writer and story editor for the TV programme "Lorne Greene's New Wilderness."

**KEN MARYANSKI**, who lives in Boston, has illustrated books by T.S. Eliot and Ogden Nash. His drawings regularly decorate "Social & Personal."

**TOM WAYMAN's** recent books include *The Face of Jack Munro* and *In a Small House on the Outskirts of Heaven*. He is also the co-editor of an anthology of poems, *East of Main: The Poetries of East Vancouver*, forthcoming from Pulp Press this year.

*The Last Dirty Secret of World War Two* is adapted from James Bacque's *Other Losses: An Investigation into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans after World War II*, to be published by Stoddart this fall.



**JAMES BACQUE**

German  
prisoners at  
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Eisenhower's hatred, passed through the lens of a compliant military bureaucracy, produced the horror of death camps unequalled by anything in American military history . . . an enormous war crime.

From the foreword by Ernest F. Fisher, Ph.D., Lieutenant, 101st Airborne Division, and former Senior Historian, United States Army.

**OTHER LOSSES** — Hardbound, 248 pages, \$26.95 including postage and handling  
Order From **SPOTLIGHT**  
300 Independence Ave., S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20003

## OTHER LOSSES

*The Revisionist Blockbuster That Rips the Shroud of Silence from Eisenhower's Death Camps!*

Featured by Dan Rather and Charles Osgood on CBS News nationwide, Canadian author James Bacque's *Other Losses* has already caused a media sensation north of the border by presenting damning evidence that General Dwight D. Eisenhower doomed hundreds of thousands of German soldiers to death in postwar prison camps through a calculated and deliberate policy of neglect. Endorsed by former Senior Historian, U.S. Army, Colonel Ernest Fisher, *Other Losses* details how Eisenhower stripped millions of German prisoners of war of their rights under the Geneva Convention and then denied them food, shelter and medical care in hellish holding pens that made Andersonville—and Dachau and Buchenwald—look like playpens. By stripping away the affable facade of German-hating "Ike," and providing hard documentation of an American war-crime of unimaginable proportions,

*Other Losses*, already published in Germany, is sure to spark an international furor.

*Other Losses* was rejected by over two dozen American publishers. You're not likely to see it on sale at your local bookstore.

**DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE TO OBTAIN AND READ THIS MOST CONTROVERSIAL BOOK IN YEARS—ORDER TODAY!**

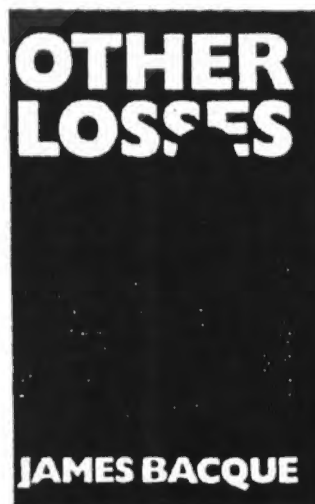


**JAMES BACQUE**

# EISENHOWER'S DEATH CAMPS

First Edition      *Trumpet*, Christian Commonwealth of  
Covenant People  
P.O. Box 141, Rondebosch, South Africa.

Second Edition. *C.D.L.Report*. Box 449, Arabi. LA 70032.  
U.S.A.



A review based on the  
book "*Other Losses*"  
by James Bacque.

Publisher, "Futura Publications", 165 Great Dover Street, London, SE1 4YA, England.

## EISENHOWER'S DEATH CAMPS

It is perhaps an irony beyond parallel that while the allies, under duress from Zionist interests, were preparing to sit in judgment of German war crimes, they were simultaneously in the process of the most cowardly campaign of vengeance against a defeated and defenseless foe. This merciless vendetta was all the more disgraceful because of a latent trust, as it turned out, misplaced, in the sense of justice, fairness and Christian integrity of the Western allies.

This is how Dr. Ernest F. Fisher Jr. Col. Army of the United States (Retired) summarized this action in his forward to the very disturbing account of these events in the book *Other Losses* by James Bacque. "Over most of the Western front in late April 1945, the thunder of artillery had been replaced by the shuffling of millions of pairs of boots as columns of disarmed German soldiers marched wearily towards Allied barbed wire enclosures. Scattered enemy detachments fired a few volleys before fading into the countryside and eventual capture by Allied soldiers.

The mass surrenders in the west contrasted markedly with the final weeks on the eastern front where surviving Wehrmacht units still fought the advancing Red Army to enable as many of their comrades as possible to evade capture by the Russians.

"This was the final strategy of the German High Command then under Grand Admiral Doenitz who had been designated Commander-in-Chief by Adolf Hitler following Reich Marshall Goering's surrender to the West. From the German point of view this strategy delivered millions of German soldiers to what they believed would be the more merciful hands of the Western Allies under supreme military command of General Dwight Eisenhower. More than five million German soldiers in the American and French zones were crowded into barbed wire cages, many of them literally shoulder to shoulder. The ground beneath them soon became a quagmire of filth and disease. Open to the weather, lacking even primitive sanitary facilities, underfed, the prisoners soon began dying of starvation and disease. Starting in April 1945, the United States Army and the French Army casually annihilated about one million men, most of them in American camps.

So underhanded and cowardly was this enormous war crime, that the full details only came to light in 1986, through the courageous research of James Bacque. Eisenhower's hatred of the Germans, passed through the lens of a compliant military bureaucracy, produced the horror of death camps unequalled by anything in American military history. In the face of the



catastrophic consequences of this hatred, the casual indifference expressed by the SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force) officers is the most painful aspect of the U.S. Army involvement.

"Nothing was further from the intent of the great majority of Americans in 1945 than to kill off so many unarmed Germans after the war. Some idea of the magnitude of this horror can be gained when it is realized that these deaths exceed by far all those incurred by the German army in the West between June 1941 and April 1945."

"Eisenhower's hatred, although a significant contributor to the disaster, was by no means sole source of the problem. It went far deeper and higher than he. At the Teheran conference, Stalin brazenly told his allies that he wanted to shoot 50,000 German officers, to which Winston Churchill responded with fury. Roosevelt lightly suggested a compromise figure of 49,000. Brigadier General Elliot Roosevelt, in a gesture of gratitude to his daddy for his rank, stood up and, in the spirit of the occasion, proposed a toast, "not only to those 50,000... but many hundreds of thousands more Nazis as well."

These utterances from formers of national policy could not be regarded as flippant war time banter. A better side of Churchill, already aware of the mass murder of thousands of Polish officers at Katyn by the Reds knew this bloody talk was no jest, "How dare you say such a thing-do you know what you are saying?"

But there was no stopping the madness once Henry C. Morgenthau - "Roosevelt's conscience"-poked his not inconsiderable nose into the deliberations. At Casablanca Roosevelt announced, after almost no consultation that the only terms Germany and Japan would be offered were, 'unconditional surrender'. That meant the abolition of the German government, the loss of treaty rights including the protection of prisoners under the Geneva Convention. Thus, no longer impeded by the Geneva Convention, the way was cleared for the grisly harvest framed by the diabolical "Morgenthau Plan" which "would wipe out everything in Germany except land" and ensure the death of some 20 million German civilians. Churchill called the plan, "unnatural, un-Christian and unnecessary" and which would mean "England being chained to a dead body." The pity of it is that he could have avoided these conferences "with these diplomatic ghouls from hell", by accepting Hitler's sincere attempts to prevent war with England. But the opportunity had come and gone and left his memory as tainted as theirs by consenting to the Dresden massacre, as well as other macabre wartime episodes.

Once in the camps, the young the old, women and children were treated with indiscriminate cruelty. Back in August, 1944, Eisenhower told the British Ambassador in Washington that "all 3,500 or so officers of the German General Staff should be exterminated. He would include for liquidation all leaders of the Nazi party from mayors on up, plus all members of the Gestapo. This would total about 100,000 people." Now that the war had been won and the German army disarmed, and as Supreme Commander, he would make good that desire – multiplied ten-fold.

Often without issuing written and signed commands, his orders were communicated to junior officers 'by winks and nods'. Contrary to Geneva Convention (GC) demands, Ike created a new category of prisoner "Disarmed Enemy Forces" (DEF). Whereas the (GC) provision that prisoners must be fed and housed to the same standard as U.S. base troops, thus he degraded the status of prisoners to DEFs which condemned untold thousands of Germans in this category to appalling suffering until death was met as a merciful release.

Much like his modern counterparts Ike never scrupled when lying to his public. In Paris he told reporters, "If the Germans were reasoning like normal human beings they would realise the whole history of the United States and Great Britain is to be generous toward a defeated enemy. We observe all the laws of the Geneva Convention."

Gen. Eisenhower predicted that Chaos would follow the intake of millions of prisoners, which would prevent the Germans from feeding themselves. Then brazenly proceeded to create that chaos. In keeping with the Morgenthau Plan, Ike abolishing the German Central government, the Nazi party, the Wehrmacht; he closed schools, universities, radio stations, newspapers, he forbade his soldiers from speaking to Germans, except to issue orders. The production of more than 500 items was banned. Even welfare agencies as the German Red Cross were abolished. The 'Brain Trust' behind these actions were three U.S. Treasury representatives; and their names: Harry Dexter White, Frank Coe, Harry Glasser.

Unimpeded by local authorities, the United States Military conquerors, together with the French, now proceeded to casually wipe out over a million defenceless people.

On April 30, 1945 the US Army had 2,062,865 prisoners. Overcrowding, disease, exposure to icy and wet weather conditions, and starvation were the rule in the U.S. camps in Germany. Reports of callousness and cruelty abounded. Two U.S. Army Colonels: James B. Mason and Charles H. Beasley

saw nearly 100,000 ~~Waggard~~aggard, apathetic, dirty, gaunt, blank-staring men standing ankle-deep in mud. One prisoner whose mother was American, gave himself up expecting better treatment and repatriation from his half-brothers, instead he landed in a hell he didn't believe possible. "The latrines were just logs flung over ditches ... we were crowded very close together. Because of illness, the men had to defecate on the ground. Soon many of us were too weak to take off our trousers first, so our clothing was infected, and so was the mud where we had to walk and sit and he down. On more than half the days we had no food at all. We got perhaps 5% of a normal U.S. Army ration." Eighteen year-old private Heinz was hauled out of hospital wearing only a pair of shorts, a shirt and shoes and placed in a camp at Bad Kreuznach, here he was kept for weeks with no roof, almost no food, little water. "All we had to eat was grass". "The Americans were really rotten to us. George Weiss reported that his camp on the Rhine was so crowded "we couldn't lie down properly. All night we had to sit up jammed against each other, lack of water was the worst thing of all. For three and a half days we had no water at all. We would drink our own urine. It tasted terrible, but what could we do? Some men got down on the ground and licked the ground to get some moisture the Rhine was just outside the wire. I saw thousands dying. They took the bodies away on trucks."

These are but a few scraps of the most appalling incidents of ongoing cruelty. What made this deliberate wickedness the more diabolical was the fact that there was no shortage of food, nor tents. Bacque writes: "There were in fact plenty of tents and food in US Army depots in April the army had in stock in Europe 50 days supply of nutritionally balanced rations that gave 4,000 calories per person per day for 5 million people. Enough supplies of unbalanced rations were on hand for a further 50 days. This 100 day stockpile-remained at the same level all summer. Essential German and American supplies were going unused."

While tens of thousands were dying of starvation and related causes, the most damaging ban, covering all the U.S. camps was imposed by the War Department against the mailing of Red Cross parcels to the prisoners. Late in May or early June the Red Cross loaded two freight trains with food from their warehouses in Switzerland, where they had over 100,000 tons in storage, one went to Mannheim and the other to Augsburg, both in the American sector. On arrival the Red Cross officials accompanying the trains, were advised by U.S. Army officers that their warehouses were full, and the trains were sent back full to Switzerland.



This ban was extended to cover even donations which the German prisoners in the U.S.A. wanted to make to help clothe, and feed prisoners in the camps in Europe.

The U.S. Government moreover, refused to allow the international Committee of the Red Cross inside the camps to visit the prisoners, in direct defiance of the Geneva Convention. As the Allies swept into Germany the United States Government authorized the Swiss Government to take over the role of the Protecting Power from the Germans. But on VE day, 8th May, 1945, the State Department sent the Swiss Minister in Washington a note to the effect that his government was dismissed as the Protecting Power. This order closed the door to Red Cross inspections of the U.S. camps.

Apart from the Red Cross other relief agencies such as the YMCA, various church groups, the Quakers and others tried in vain to bring relief to the doomed German prisoners. In fact the U.S. zone of Germany was closed to all relief shipments until December 1945, and then only slightly relaxed.

Appalling statistics, such as came to light, revealed that "By the end of May, more people had died in the U.S. camps than died in the atomic blast at Hiroshima." Not a word reached the press. Again, "In camps along the Rhine, between May 1 and June 15, 1945, Medical Corps officers recorded a horrendous death rate, 80 times as high as anything they had ever observed in their lives."

Whereas every conceivable obloquy and flaming aspersion has been flung at Germany's Wartime regime, James Bacque quotes from a paper headed "Packaging Centres" dealing with American Red Cross work. "As the American, British and Canadian prisoners numbering about two million were leaving German barbed wire for freedom that spring, the Red Cross was there to welcome them with food parcels drawn from the millions in storage in their warehouses in Switzerland. The returning prisoners thanked the Red Cross for saving their lives for the food parcels mailed to them in the camps.

From the Germans they had received about 1,500 calories per day. Another life-saving 2,000 arrived by mail, mainly from France, Canada and the U.S.A. French families for years had deprived themselves to mail parcels to their 1,500,000 soldiers imprisoned in Germany. Production of these parcels ceased in the U.S.A. in April 1945, while roughly 10,000,000 were still in the pipeline from the U.S.A. to Europe.

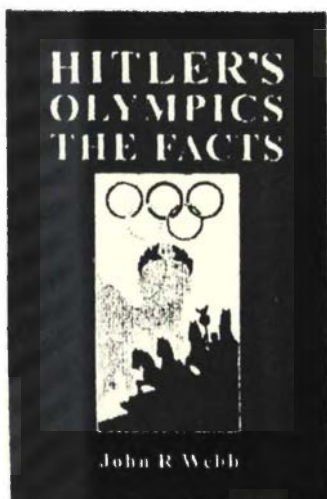
The effectiveness of the Red Cross care was demonstrated in a single figure: over 98 percent of the captured men were coming home safe,

according to a news release of the American Red Cross in May 1945. They were in good health thanks not only to the food, but also the clothing and medicine which had arrived safely by mail.

In wartime, despite saturation bombing raids on their cities and industries, the German authorities made sure that their prisoners were adequately provided for from their own diminishing supplies and the millions of relief parcels from the Red Cross which were freely permitted to their allied prisoners. Only 1.26% of prisoners died from all causes, or were killed by allied bombs.

The situation with axis prisoners held by the British and Canadians was in complete contrast to that of the American and the French. Their treatment of prisoners was humane and correct in terms of the Geneva Convention.

This brief summary of US Army inhumanity suggests a dangerous culture of evil in their ruling structure. Their lame attempts to justify their unprovoked bombing of Iraq by seeking out mass graves there, only adds hypocrisy to their wickedness. We recommend that you read *Other Losses* by James Bacque, (ISBN 0-356 19136-2) and his follow-up book *Crimes and Mercies*. Both can be ordered through the public library system.



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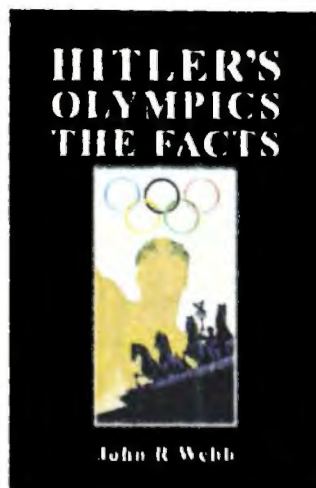
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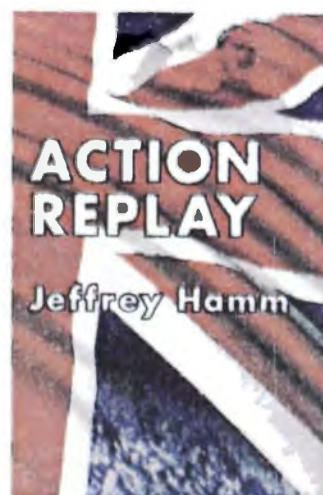
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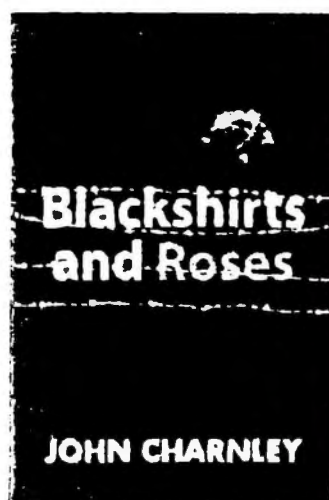
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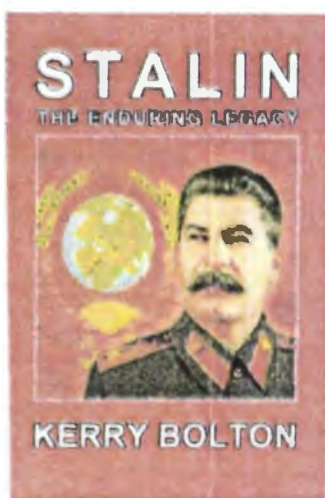
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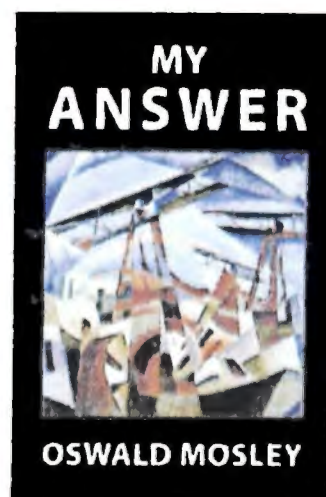
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